population clause in the Kansas bill of last session? both of them would be willing to vote for the admission of Oregon, provided that representative ratio required of Kansas should be repealed. They occupy this strange position: because the democratic party did Kansas at the last session, as they assume, a wrong, they will do Oregon a like wrong at this session, by way of retalla-

Mr. STANTON. The gentleman misunderstands me Mr. STANTON. The gentleman misunderstands me. Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia. I cannot be interrupted. I have heard the gentleman's argument; so has the House; and the gentleman and the House will hear mine. Let them stand tegether. I understand the minerity of the Committee on Territories, with the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Gnow] at their head, significant the authority of the Committee on Territories, with the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Gnow] at their head, significant the authority of the Committee of

nify a like willingness.

Mr. GROW. No, sir; I stated distinctly that I would never go for the clause of the constitution I have indi-

cated.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia. Do not interrupt me. I state the gentleman's position as it appears in his minority report. The only thing he complains of in it is the discrimination, as he calls it, in the Kansas conferthe discrimination, as he calls it, in the Kansas conference bill. The only amendment he proposes to this bill is a repeal of that. Not a word in his report against the obnoxious clause in the Oregon constitution against negro equality. That he passes over, and evidently seems to rest his entire opposition to this bill to the existing law in reference to Kunsas. What has brought "this change over the spirit of his dream" I do not know. I am glad, however, to see that there is a number of the other side actuated by a more liberal, a juster, and a more magnatureur sections. magnanimous sentiment. They cannot see the logic or he moral of the position of the gentleman from Pennthe moral of the peation of the gentleman from reinisylvania—that because, in his assumption, this side of the House did wrong last session, therefore he will do wrong this. To the majority on that side, acting with the gentleman from Pennsylvania, I would put the question, how can two wrongs make a right? It it were granted that injustice was done Kansas, how can that be granted that injustice was done Kansas, how can that be righted by repeating it towards Oregon! That side of the House will permit me to tell them that by their votes to-day they will spike every gun they have fired against the democratic party for their alleged injustice done to Kansas. If the democratic party did wrong to Kansas, (but I shall show that the cases are totally dissimilar,) the republican party seems disposed to day to follow suit, and do the same wrong they complain of to Oregon. If they are sincere in their belief, and not governed solely by opposition and antagonism, would it not be the wiser, the better, the nobler, and more statesmanific course for them to come forward and set us an exlike course for them to come forward and set us an example of doing right, as the two gentlemen from Massachusetts [Mr. Thayra and Mr. Comiss] urged them yes-

like course for them to come to the course for them to come to the course for them to come into the Union under her then application, which we submitted to the legislature, to pass an act of that Character of the Course into the Union under her then application, with the come into the Union under her then application, with the come into the Union under her then application, which we submitted to the people, as instructions to the legislature, to pass an act of that character of the course into the Union under her then application, with the description of the gentleman from Response entirely from the Territory of Kansas.

Mr. CILLICOFFER. The comments of the gentleman from Massa; but the question was submitted to the people, as instructions to the legislature, to pass an act of that character of the intervent of the impression that I have acted unfairly.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia. I do not say that. I cannot, however, we interrupted. I have barely time to the course of the course of

The Washington Anion.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1859.

AMMSION OF ORGON.

AMMSION OF DEBON.

ALL STATES AND ALL ALL AND ALL STATES AND ALL AND AL

"If there were the stipulated number of inhabitants, that Territory orld not be denied its claim of becoming a State of the Union without

on of rights.

" He himself has no doubt on the subject; the evidence was suffi-

And again he said :

He said there was no doubt on his mind that there

He said there was no doubt on his mind that there were sixty thousand people there; and that, under the compact, they were bound, from all the facts he could gather, to admit the State.

How can gentlemen escape that? Mr. Macon, a gentleman who occupied a high position in the republican party of that day, not the party of modern republicans, but of good old republicans of the Jeffersonian school—one of the shining lights of the House, whose name will go down to history and live as long as the names of the founders of the republic—said:

"The question before the committee was on admitting the Territory to be a State in the Union. There appeared to him only two things as necessary to be inquired into Eirst, was the new government republican? It appeared to him to be so. Second, were there sixy thousand inhabitants in the Territory? It appeared to him there were; and if so, their admission as a State should not be considered as a fift, but as a right."

Again, Mr. Gallatin said he-

Was of opinion that the people of the southwestern territory be-me type facts a State the moreout they amounted to sixty thousand inhabitants; and that at became the dairy of Congress, as part of certiginal compact, to recognise them as such, and to admit them to the Union, whenever they had satisfactory proof of the fact.

I cannot dwell on this branch of the subject. It is no

But the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Starrox] complains

What you plant and sow, that your teap. I will never some of it. Good cade never justify wrong means, according to my code of morals. Honeaty is the best policy in all things. Perhaps most of those on the other side of the Honse who go against this bill do so barely to be in opposition. To such i would say what I once a significant of the honse who go against this bill do so barely to be in opposition. To such i would say what I once a significant of the honse who go against this bill do so barely to be in opposition. To such i would say what I once a significant of the way, I asked him if he was going up to the country the way, I asked him if he was going to speak, and the only wanted to know what side I was upon to be against it. I said "that is the reason your are always in the million of the side of course I take the best." Haughter: Would it not be well for gentlemen on that adde to consider the point, barely as a matter of polician or party tactics." In the opposite side will allow me, I will say to them it is bad polely in any party to oppose everything the point, barely as a matter of polician or party tactics. That the opposite side will allow me, I will say to them it is bad polely in any party to oppose everything larrely for opposition wis larrely as a matter of polician or party tactics. The opposite side will allow me, I will say to them it is bad polely in any party to oppose everything larrely for opposition wise. I have been adaptant the case of the opposite side will allow me, I will say to the point, barely as a matter of polician or party tactics. The opposite side will allow me, I will say to the constitution of the same of the opposite side will allow me, I will say to the point, barely as a matter of polician or party tactics. The opposite side will allow me, I will say to the point, barely as a matter of polician or party tactics. The opposite side will allow me, I will say to the point, barely as a matter of polician or party tactics. The opposite side will allow me, I will say to the p

own limits, but stops right in the middle of a sentence.

I will read first the extract quoted by the gentlemanitalics his—and then read the whole sentence as it stands
in Chief Justice Tancy's decision in the Dred Scott case;

"The constitution has conferred on Congress the right to establish a fform rule of naturalization, and this right is evidently exclusive, and

There the gentleman stops, with the sentence unfinished, at a comma. The Chief Justice goes right on with

In this the Supreme Court says, and says truly, that no State can make an alien by birth a citizen of the United States—that is the exclusive right of Congress; but that each State may clothe an alien with all the privileges and rights they see fit, within their own jurisdiction and limits. The right of suffrage, the right to declare who shall you at elections is expressly reserved in the con-But the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Staxrox] complains of that article which denies political equality to the African race; it which denies political equality to the African race; it imits. The right of suffrage, the right to declare who to that part which excludes negroes from voting; which prevents them from exercising the rights of citizenship; specially that which denies them the right to maintain an action in their courts. The Topcka constitution of Kansas, which that gentleman favored in 1856, excluded the great bulwarks of State rights; and, should it ever crument cannot interfere with that power. It is the last right I would have the States to surrender; for upon it rest all the great bulwarks of State rights; and, should it ever

fost indisposition to increase the number of what are called free States. This arises from an apprehension that, with the loss of the balance of power, the rights of our section upon constitutional questions will be less secure. This may be so. It does not, however, necessarily follow. But that balance is already gone—lost by causes beyond your or my control. There is no prospect of its ever being regained; and, in taking that ground, you do but reverse the position of our sectional opponents on the other side of the House. I know it is the tendeticy of moved; their appearance and their work being, as it work, a wheel in the middle of a wheel; and whitherso-power to encorage, but let us gook to the security which nower to encroach: but let us look to the security which rests upon principle, rather than upon numbers. The citatlet of our defence is principle sustained by reason, truth, honor, and justice. Let us, therefore, do justice, though the heavens fall.

apon us and injure us. Statesmen in the line of duty should never consult their fears. Where duty leads, there we may never fear to tread. In the political world, great events and changes are rapidly crowding upon us. To these we should not be insensible. As wise men, we should not attempt to ignore them. We need not close our eyes, and suppose the sun will cease to shine because we see not the light. Let us rather, with eyes not close our eyes, and suppose the sun will cease to shine hecuse we see not the light. Let us rather, with eyes and minds wide awake, look around us and see where we are, whence we have come, and where we shall soon be, borne along by the rapid, switt, and irresistible car of time. This immense territory to the west has to be peopled. It is now peopling. New States are fast growing up; and others, not yet in embryo, will soon spring into existence. Progress and development mark everything clse. Nothing in the physical world is still; life and most are in everything; so in the mental.

The great central objects and tender of our progress is the universal law governing all the control of the still. The carth is never aim. The great central objects and institute political control of the wheels of our progress in achievement, in development, in expension, in giory, and renown, it may well appear to them not unlike the noise of great waters; the very voice

the following the large models of the problem in th

were, a wheel in the middle of a wheel; and whitherso-ever the common spirit went thither the others went, all going together; and when they went, he heard the noise of their motion like the noise of great waters, as the voice of the Almighty. Should our experiment succeed, such will be our exhibition—a machinery of government so in-tricate, so complicated, with so many separate and dis-tinct parts, so many independent States, each perfect in the attributes and functions of sovereignty, within its own jurisdiction, all, nevertheless, united under the con-trol of a common directing power for external objects and purposes, may natural enough seem novel, strange, and inexplicable to the philosophers and crowned heads of the

oaks of a recent tour of inspection, found so much neglect and misery apparent in the condition of children put out to nurse by the alms-house department, that they have determined to henceforth prevent the custom.

The hour of twelve o'clock arrivel, and the private calendar, being the special order, was taken up.

Mr. HUNTER moved to postpone the private calendar.

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Eight lines or less make a square; longer advertisements in Figure proportion, and all payable in advance. Advertisements ordered in twice or thrice a week will be charged 27½ cents per square for each insertion after the first. Advertisements once a week in the daily, so cents per square for each insertion. Special notices this ged double the forcestor rates.

dian, in the State of Illinois, reported it back without amendment, and asked its present consideration, on the ground that it was important to legalize certain titles the validity of which had been questioned. The motion having been agreed to, the bill was passed.

Also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill extending the provisions of an act to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim certain awamp lands, reported it back with an amendment, being a substitute for the original bill.

Also, from the same committee, to which were referred the memorials of citizens of Iowa in favor of the establishment of a new land district in the northwestern part of the State, and that of citizens of Kossuth county and

of the State, and that of citizens of Kosauth county and of the west half of Hancock and Winnebago counties in favor of the annexation of that portion of the State to the Turkey River land district, reported adversely on each, on the ground that the expense would outweigh all the benefits to be derived from the contemplated changes; which was agreed to.

Also, from the same committee, asked to be discharged

from the further consideration of several memorials from citizens of New York and New Jersey, relative to laying out the public lands in small farms for the use of actual

settlers; which was agreed to.

Mr MASON, from the Committee on Foreign Rela-tions, to which was referred the bill to allow to Ed. R. Cooper and his assigns, being citizens of the United States, the exclusive right of occupying the island or key of Navassa, in the Caribbean sea, for the purpose of obtaining and selling guano therefrom submitted a re-port thereon, recommending that the bill be indefinitely

postponed.

Mr. 1VERSON, from the Committee of Claims, to which were referred the following House bills, for the relief of Shade Calloway, for the relief of Cassius M. Clay, and for the relief of the assignees of Hugh Glenn, severally reported them back, without amendment, and reconsended their passage.
Also, from the same committee, asked to be disclarged

from the further consideration of House bill for the relief of Lydia Fletcher, and that it be referred to the Commit-ice on Military Affairs; which was agreed to Mr. JONES, from the Committee on Pensions, to which was referred the bill for the relief of Mrs. Ann Smith, whilow of the late Brigadier General Persifer F. Smith, reported it without ameadment, accompanied by a writ-

reported it without ameadment, accompanied by a written report.

Also, from the same committee, to which was referred the petition of Abby S. Chaplain, submitted a report, recompanied by a bill for her relief.

Mr. YULEE, from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, to which was referred the memorial of Joseph Taylor, postmaster at Gratics, Ohio, asking to be allowed for resinge stamps destroyed by fire while in his position, submitted a report, asking to be discharged from its further consideration; which was agreed to.

Also, from the same committee, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the resolutions of the legislature of Tennessee in favor of such amendments of der at his or her name on any public document or newspape wheels in exthe United States; which was agreed to.

which was referred the memorial of Francis Hultman, reported a bill for his relief, and asked its immediate consideration; which was agreed to, and the bill was

passed.

Mr. Simmons, from the Committee of Claims, to which was referred the memorial of Thomas Brown, administrator of George Fisher, deceased, reported a joint resolution relating to the claim of George Fisher, late of Florida, and asked ita immediate consideration; which was agreed to, and the resolution was passed.

Mr. BELL, from the committee on conference on the part of the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the bill for the relief of the captors of the British brig Caledonia in the war of 1812, submitted the report of said committee; which was agreed to.

port of said committee; which was agreed to.

Mr. SEBASTIAN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to which had been referred the memorial of Tilman Leak, submitted a report, accompanied by a bill for his

dief,
Mr. PHGH, from the Committee on Public Lands, to which was referred the bill for the relief of Elias Yulce, late receiver of a land office in Washington Territory, re-ported it with an amendment, substituting a new bill, nd accompanied by a report.

Mr. STUART submitted the following resolution, giving Rezoland, That from and after Saturday next the hour of meeting of the Search shall be 12 o'clock of each day until otherwise ordered. BULIS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. LANE: A bill to provide for extending the laws and judicial system of the United States to the State of Oregon; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PEARCE: A bill for the further improvement of the navigation of the Patapsco river, and to render the port of Baltimore accessible to the war steamers of the United States.

[This bill appropriates \$100,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War for the purpose above-named.]

By Mr. STUART: A bill to carry out the Shawnee treaty of May 10, 1851.

Mr. POLK, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill allowing E. George Squier the sum of \$4,500 as extra compensatio, for his services in negotiating treaties with several of the South American republics, in addition to his regular services as charge d'af-

faires.
Mr. DIXON asked the immediate consideration of the

ORDER OF BURIEVES